The Virginia Journal AND ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR VIRG.

(VOL. II.) THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1785. (No. 62.)

FOR SALE,

A LOT of GROUND in Alexandria, ſituated on Fairfax-ſtreet, about 39 feet in front by 123 feet in depth, with the conveniency of a 10 feet alley.—On the Lot is a STORE with a counting room, a back ſhed, a good cellar, and alſo a ſtable. The whole at preſent occupied by Meſſrs. Hunter, Alliſon and Company.

Alſo a LOT of GROUND in Dumfries, near the landing, containing 122 feet in front by 108 feet in depth, on which is a brick houſe 54 feet by 28, a granary and bale-houſe each 30 by 18 (which may at a ſmall expence be converted into ſtores) and a good ſtable.——The whole will be ſold together or ſeparately as purchaſers may incline.

And to be Let on Ground-Rent for ever, a LOT in Alexandria, containing 44 feet on Fairfax-ſtreet, and 123 feet on Gibbon-Street.—For terms apply to

WILLIAM WILSON.

Alexandria, March 8, 1785.

Robert Adam,

HAS for ſale, old Jamaica ſpirits, Weſt-India rum, coffee, ſugar and cocoa.——Alſo a general aſſortment of DRY-GOODS, and QUEEN's-WARE, which he will ſell on very reaſonable terms, for caſh or country produce.—He has to let, on Ground-Rent for ever, Twenty-Nine LOTS under the bank, all made ground, between Water and Union ſtreets, and alſo on the eaſt ſide of Union-ſtreet, and thence running along Princeſs-ſtreet, all of which are very well calculated for trade, and the accommodation of tradeſmen, and very convenient to deep water, where veſſels of any burthen may load and unload.—The terms may be known by applying to ſaid Adam, Mr. John Lomax, or Mr. William Ward, where a plan of ſaid Lots may be ſeen.

Alexandria, March 30, 1785.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale a Young Negro WOMAN, about fifteen years of age who was raiſed in his houſe.—She is active, healthy, likely, and remarkably ſenſible, uncommon pains have been taken to inſtruct her, and indeed few can excel her when ſhe pleaſes; but the perverſeneſs of her temper and the connections ſhe has formed, induce him to part with her.—Credit will be given if required.

He takes this opportunity to requeſt all thoſe who have open accounts with him, for dealings at his ſtore before the war, to come and pay them, and thoſe that are unprepared to comply with this requeſt, upon cloſing their accounts by Bond, with ſecurity if required, ſhall have a further indulgence.

He wants an Aſſiſtant of ability, integrity, ſobriety and aſſiduity.

☞ For a good price in ready-money he will ſell a LOT of two in town. JOHN MUIR.

Alexandria, March 24, 1785.

AN elegant CHARIOT with Harneſs, and a Pair of firm well-broke bay HORSES of full Size, to be Sold, either together or ſeparate, as may beſt accommodate the Purchaſer.—Tobacco or Caſh will be taken in Payment.

JOSIAH WATSON.

Alexandria, March 28, 1785.

FOR LONDON,

THE Brig MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE, a new ſtrong built veſſel, has good accommodations for a few paſſengers, and will moſt aſſuredly ſail by the 15th of next month, as one half of her cargo is now along-ſide.—A few tons of Tobacco will be taken on freight at Thirty-Five Shillings, ſterling, per hogſhead, with liberty of conſignment.—For further particulars apply to Captain Benjamin Bradhurſt, on board ſaid Brig, or to WILLIAM LYLES and CO.

Alexandria, March 22, 1785.

Concluſion of the Piece begun in our laſt.

CAN any ſatisfactory reaſon be aſſigned, why Epiſcopalians, Baptiſts, Methodiſts, Preſbyterians, and all other Chriſtian communities, by whatever name diſtinguiſhed, ſhould not be permitted, equally with the people called Quakers, and the Menoniſts, to place the money raiſed from their members in their reſpective general funds, to be employed for the advancement of the intereſts of religion, on as extended a ſcale as they may think proper to adopt? Would there be any danger, or impropriety, in conceding this privilege to all ſocieties without diſtinction, eſpecially when it may happen that they do not want the ſupplies which the propoſed law might give them, for the particular purpoſes therein ſpecified? By adminiſtering to the neceſſities of their indigent and helpleſs members, by eſtabliſhing ſchools for the inſtruction of their children, on plans moſt conformable to their own ſentiments of a Chriſtian education, and by various other meaſures; they might perhaps be able to ſerve the cauſe of Chriſtianity, with full as much credit and advantage, as by beſtowing ſuperfluous revenues upon the clergy, or adding uſeleſs appendages to churches. But ſome being precluded from the power of doing theſe things, while others are left more free, this invidious diſtinction, ſuperadded to the very unequal portions of the tax which will probably fall to the lot of different ſocieties, will kindle new jealouſies and animoſities between them. So that from this unauthoriſed and ill-judged interference of the Legiſlature in the buſineſs of religion, will ariſe "hatred, variance, emulations, envyings, wrath, ſtrife," in the Church of Chriſt; "and where theſe are, there will be confuſion and every evil work." Deplorable truly will then be the change in our circumſtances, when the invaluable bleſſings of that friendſhip and harmony which now reign among the ſeveral communions of Chriſtians, ſhall be all ſacrificed, and perhaps irrecoverably loſt, merely to ſecure a maintenance to a few perſons under the character of Teachers of the Chriſtian religion; and theſe ſurely, if they were labourers worthy of their hire, could never wiſh to enjoy it on terms ſo incompatible with the ſpirit of that religion which they profeſs to teach, and which moſt earneſtly preſſes its diſciples, however varying from each other in ſome peculiar ſentiments, forms, or names, ſtill "to love one another, and to keep the unity of the ſpirit in the bond of peace, and in order to this, to follow only the things which make for peace." Conſider then, my fellow-citizens, ſeaſonably conſider the diviſions and diſtreſſes which this bill is calculated to diſſeminate through the community, and as you regard that public tranquility and happineſs which it would be the wiſeſt policy, as it is the higheſt intereſt of the State, to ſtrengthen and perpetuate, be excited to uſe the means, while they are yet in your power, for averting the calamities with which you are threatened.

But after deriving its origin from a principle irreconcilable with the genius of Chriſtianity and deſtroying in its operation thoſe bonds of peace and love, in which Chriſtians of all perſuaſions ſhould ever be united, and on which the ſtrength and glory of the State chiefly depend;——*this propoſed law would not at laſt be found, in any deſirable meaſure, adequate to the accompliſhment of the immediate object which it has in view.* This is "to ſecure a competent proviſion for the clergy, that they may be thereby enabled to devote their time and attention to the duty of inſtructing the people in the knowledge of Chriſtianity."

Now to render this proviſion properly *competent* to the end which it is propoſed to anſwer, it ſhould be not only *ſufficient* for the exigencies of the preſent time, but likewiſe *certain* and *permanent*, ſo that the Teacher who *now* enjoys it, may ſafely calculate upon its *continuance*, at leaſt during his continuing equally entitled to it by his character and ſervices. If he cannot do this, his time and attention, inſtead of being devoted to the peculiar duties of his function, will be ſtill principally employed in contriving ways and means for the ſubſiſtence of himſelf, and of the family, if ſuch he may have, dependant on his care. And to me it is evident, that the ſupport which this bill promiſes, is in its own nature, and according to the common courſe of things, will ever be found, too precarious to relieve his mind from all ſuch anxious thoughtfulneſs for to-morrow. For every perſon ſubjected to the tax, from which his proviſion is to ariſe, has ſtill the power over his own money, ſo far as to direct to what ſociety it ſhall be paid; and this is a right veſted in every man by the laws of nature, reaſon and Chriſtianity, and which, I preſume, the Legiſlature of this State will never think of taking away. While the people however remain, as they ever ſhould be, unreſtrained in the exerciſe of this right, it will be impoſſible to form any certain or ſatisfactory computation, from the diſpoſal of their money at one period of payment, with reſpect to the appropriation of it at the next. Caprice and paſſion, we know, are not uncommonly the governing principles of the conduct of the unreflecting multitude, when left to chooſe and act for themſelves without control. A Teacher or Miniſter may ſtand high in popular favor at one time, and at another, without any juſt cauſe of provocation given, become the object of a proportionable reſentment. This year, the tide of unmerited partiality may convey him a liberal ſupply; and the next, the current of groundleſs prejudice, may bear all away, and leave him deſtitute and diſtreſſed. Till therefore ſome proviſion can be made by law to correct this unſteadineſs of the populace, without infringing their unalienable right of thinking and judging for themſelves, and to oblige them to appropriate their money to the ſupport of thoſe Teachers who are moſt worthy of it, without alienating it any time to others leſs deſerving, through the mere love of change; it is to be feared that the law now in contemplation, would not much avail thoſe for whoſe ſpecial benefit it is intended.

And indeed, with whatever judgement and propriety we may ſuppoſe the tax under conſideration to be appropriated by the people, it muſt ſtill prove a very precarious and exceptionable proviſion. From its connection with the State tax, and the proportion which it is to bear to that, it will be continually fluctuating with that, both in reſpect to the quantity of the ſum, and the time of payment; a circumſtance highly unfavorable to thoſe who have no other means of ſubſiſtence, upon which they can with more certainty depend. In ſome parts of the State, where Miniſters are placed near to each other, and the bounds of their congregations conſequently contracted, the ſupply to each, if equitably and fairly apportioned, muſt neceſſarily be ſmall, and moſt probably inadequate. In other parts, where there may be perhaps but one learned Teacher found in the extent of a county, his revenues would probably be enlarged far beyond the bounds of a competency, while at the ſame time his ſervices, more eſpecially in a private way, muſt be proportionably diminiſhed to the numerous individuals from whom he draws his ſupport. Where a Teacher is ſituated thus favorably to his temporal intereſt, if he ſhould happen to be a ſelfiſh and avaricious man, and ſuch characters have ſometimes appeared even among the clergy, he will naturally oppoſe, and as far as his influence extends, prevent the ſettlement of any other ſhepherd, within the limits of his fold, who may be likely to divide with him the enviable fleece of ſo goodly a flock: And in ſuch caſes, the people will be in danger of being kept in ignorance by the very law which is deſigned to procure them the means of knowledge.

Now the proviſion, vainly promiſed by ſuch a law, being from a variety of circumſtances, ſo exceedingly uncertain, and ſubject to ſo very unequal a diſtribution, muſt ſurely be neither competent, nor ſatis-

factory to the generality of the clergy, whose interest and comfort it particularly aims to promote. It can be coveted only by those among them, who are suspicious that their talents and services are too slender and defective to encourage a reliance on the voluntary engagements and free-will offerings of a people, disposed to reward only where they have ground to approve; or by a few who wish to rise by the depression of others, and to live in affluence, if perchance their peculiar situation may give them a flattering prospect of doing this, at the expence of the very people whom they willingly suffer to be "destroyed for lack of knowledge." This proposed law therefore, encumbered with so many objections, will not finally supersede the necessity of some further provision being made, on the present plans, for the majority of perhaps the most worthy Teachers of the Christian religion, by the societies with which they are respectively connected. And if these plans remain still to be pursued, why not rest the whole business upon them alone? They are, without controversy, and beyond comparison, the most agreeable to the people, and they are adapted to ensure a much better provision to the clergy, than these and law together will be able to effect, when they come to clash with each other, and by the collision mutually to prevent the success of both.

But after all, if we even suppose learned Teachers procured in sufficient numbers, and provided with competent salaries, by such a law as that now proposed, we shall yet have means to seek for the "general diffusion of that Christian knowledge" which these Teachers are prepared to communicate. Should the advocates of the measure ask, "how shall the people hear without preachers?"—The opponents of it may reply by another interrogatory, not more easily answered, To what purpose shall they preach without hearers?—The bill before us seems to express much solicitude, to obtain wise instructors, and to have them well supported; but has devised no measures for securing the attendance of the people on these learned dispensers of knowledge. Is it then taken for granted, that by taxing them for the maintenance of public Teachers, they will, in consequence of this, "be careful not to forsake the assembling of themselves together" with those societies to which they have appropriated their money, in order to improve their minds in the knowledge and practice of religion, under the ministrations of the Teachers thus supported? The experience of past days will not warrant such an expectation. For our churches were not, I believe, better filled, nor were our clergy more learned, or better men, when the whole strength of every parish, including persons of all denominations, was, under the direction of law, concentred in the support of a single specified Teacher or Minister. If then the general diffusion of Christian knowledge be the ultimate advantage in view, and the providing for the clergy is to be considered only as the means in order to that end, should there not, in the same law which is judged so necessary to procure and maintain Teachers for the people, be some mode prescribed for compelling the people to attend to the instructions of their Teachers?—On the same principles of justice, policy and propriety, on which any law of the State would provide the Teachers of Christianity with a competent subsistence, it might surely be framed to provide them also with a competent number of hearers. How this might be done, I leave to the framers and advocates of the bill to devise. Suffice it for me to have suggested to them, that without this addition, it will be capitally deficient in the means of effecting one of the principal designs which it is expected to promote.

I have now finished my remarks on this obnoxious bill; and the importance of the subject shall be my only apology, for having so long trespassed on the time and patience of those who may think proper to favor them with a perusal. If my sentiments happen to coincide with those of any respectable number of my fellow-citizens, I persuade myself they will also think with me, that measures should be early concerted, to prevent such a bill from obtaining the sanction of a law. The most effectual of these are obvious and easy to be pursued. Let representatives be chosen at the approaching election, whose principles are known to be most favorable to the religious, as well as to the civil rights of their constituents. Let them be furnished with explicit and positive instructions, to oppose with all their influence the passing of this bill, and of every other which interferes in matters beyond the sphere of their appointment. Let your sentiments on these subjects be laid before the Assembly, at their next meeting, in decent, but spirited petitions, representations, or remonstrances. Before the present approaches towards the subversion of your Christian liberty, are matured into an impregnable system of ecclesiastical oppression, be awakened, my fellow-citizens, to a sense of your danger: "Watch ye, stand fast" in the freedom which you now enjoy, "quit you like men, be strong," and defeat the attempts of ambitious designing men, who, under the specious pretext of making provision for the good of your souls, are aiming to bind a yoke upon your necks, which neither you, nor your fathers have been able to bear with patience, in times less enlightened and liberal than these. Remember, I beseech you what universal experience has taught, "that the first infringement of your rights, which is permitted with security and impunity, is the introduction of every evil; that the efforts of ambition never finish, but with the patience of mankind; and that there is no medium between opposing the least encroachment, and submitting to the greatest." And deservedly wretched shall we be, if we suffer the disease which is now beginning to affect our liberty and our happiness in the tenderest part, to become inveterate, for want of a timely remedy. When once enslaved, it will be a matter of no consequence, under what disguise, or by what party, whether in church or state, our chains were forged: But upon ourselves will the blame chiefly rest, and to us will belong the infamy and the punishment merited by those who have not the spirit to be free.

VIGILARIUS.

VENICE, Nov. 22.

THE bombardment of the city of Susa, in Africa, by the Chevalier Emo, was attended with the desired success, the place being reduced nearly to ruins, without the loss of a man. In the action only five men were wounded, among whom is the Sieur Moro, second in command, two of whose toes were crushed to pieces. Of the 260 bombs discharged by our squadron, it is said that 200 took effect.

Vienna, Dec. 11. By private letters from Lintz, we hear, that on the 4th of this month the regiments of Tillier, Preiss, and Deutschmeister, arrived there in good condition, and that they continued their route towards the Netherlands, taking the way by Nuremberg, after having received the cannon and ammunition appointed for them.

Frankfort, Dec. 27. The Emperor's equipage, under the command of Captain Truber de Steinfeld, arrived here the day before yesterday from Hanau, escorted by four horse chasseurs, and after some repose pursued their route for Brussels.

A letter from Paris, dated the 26th inst. at night, says, 50 regiments of infantry, of which 37 are French, and 13 foreigners; 15 of cavalry, 5 of Hussars, 21 of dragoons, one of chasseurs, four and a half of artillery; in all 96 regiments and a half, are appointed to take the field.

Petersburgh, Dec. 8. Since Georgia has been under the protection of our Sovereign, a small body of troops have been stationed there, who have had several skirmishes with the inhabitants of the neighbouring districts, one of the last of which was attended with much bloodshed.

Hague, Jan. 2. The States of Holland and West Friesland will assemble next Wednesday. The 26th of last month the Prince Stadtholder, in quality of of Captain General, dispatched orders for the augmentation of the troops of the Republic, conformably to the resolutions of the States-General of the 15th of the same month.

Jan. 7. M. de Wassenaar de Staremberg, Ambassador Extraordinary from the States-General to the Court of Petersburgh, is recalled.

We are told from Franckfort, that the Imperial troops suffer prodigiously from the inclemency of the season, and that the desertion on their march increases daily.

It is confidently reported here, since yesterday, that several Austrian regiments have received orders to turn back.

A report is likewise current, that some Swiss officers in the service of the Republic, and some recruits, have been made prisoners of war by the troops of the Emperor.

Constantinople, Dec. 1. The Sublime Porte has resolved to send a Minister of the second rank to Madrid, to compliment his Catholic Majesty in the name of the Grand Seignior.

The Spanish Minister holds conferences with the Divan on the subject of the differences subsisting between the King his master and the Regency of Algiers. Acaugi Bachi is dispatched to Algiers with propositions relative to the disagreements between Spain and that Regency.

The ships forming the Captain Pacha's fleet are returned into port. But the plague has appeared among some of the crews, a circumstance that makes it apprehended that terrible diforder will not yet subside.

The dispute between the Emperor and the Dutch has occasioned an advance of 8 and 10 per cent, in the rate of insurance in the ports of the Levant.

Leyden, Jan. 2. They write from the Hague, that the States-General have already replied to the Memorial presented to them on the 24th ult. by M. de Kalatchow, Envoy Extraordinary from the Empress of Russia.

Cologne, Dec. 31. Our letters from Venice mention, that the Republic has come to the determination of putting all her ships of war into immediate commission, and that great exertions are making for the increase of her maritime strength. These preparations are said to be in consequence of the rejection of the propositions made by the States-General, relative to the affair of the merchants Chomel and Jedan.

LONDON, January 6.

The business of the ensuing Parliament, say the Quidnuncs of the day, is to consist merely in repealing old laws, and altering some late ones, so that the next sessions will be only a *new edition* of the former, with alterations and amendments, *cum notis variorum.*

The following is a translation of a letter, which it is said, the Empress of all the Russias hath written to his Prussian Majesty.

"My advantageous sentiments respecting the house of Prussia, sentiments of which I have given efficacious proofs, permit me to hope for the same on their part. I expect it the more, as I have ever been convinced of their reciprocal affection. The war which is preparing between the Emperor of the Romans and the Hollanders, excites the immediate attention of the cabinet of Berlin, of which the Dutch endeavour by all sorts of intrigues to secure the accession. Your wisdom acknowledges that the pretensions of the Emperor are equally just and moderate. Nature herself hath granted to the Low-Countries the use and advantage of the river in dispute; Austria alone, by virtue of the law of nature and nations, is entitled to an exclusive right to the use of the river in question. So that the equity and disinterestedness of Joseph II. can only impart this right to other people, it belonging exclusively to his States. The sentiments of Austria merit esteem and attention, but the avidity of the Dutch, and the judgment which they permit themselves to assume on account of the Treaty of Munster over the house of Austria, are notorious and blamable in every respect.

"Nothing can be alleged with foundation in favor of Holland, therefore she merits not the assistance of any foreign power. The consequences which these Republicans are drawing upon themselves by their obstinacy, must be submitted to the moderation of the Emperor alone. I am firmly resolved to assist his pretensions with all my land and sea forces, with as much efficacy as if the welfare of my own Empire was in agitation. I hope that this declaration of my sentiments will meet with the success which our reciprocal friendship deserves, and which hath never been interrupted.

"CATHERINE."

Jan. 14. A tax on coals, we understand, is again in agitation, and likely to make part of Mr. Pitt's Budget—he has ever proved himself a friend to the poor, and therefore it is no wonder he takes such pains totally to rescue them from expensive articles—having succeeded with *light*, he now means to deprive them of *fire!*

A correspondent says, that it is from a virtuous principle, that our good young minister taxes coal; —very justly observing, that the cold will drive the poor to bed very early in the evening, and compel them to be industrious in the day to keep themselves warm.

Some people would suppose that we could enjoy the produce of our own country cheaper at home than abroad, but the contrary is the fact, coals being sold at Holland five and twenty per cent. cheaper than in the metropolis.

A letter from Venice, dated the 17th of December says, "The difference between our Republic and Holland cannot be terminated amicably. Our Senate has resolved to make war on the United Provinces, rather than pay the 600,000 florins demanded by the States-General. The workmen are employed night and day in our arsenal, and we make every preparation to repel force by force. We have received news that our squadron, commanded by Chevalier Emo, put into the port of Trapani about a week ago, The Bravoura, of 80 guns, which was said to be lost, has been saved."

The answer given to the demand, for what purpose the French is fitting so many men of war at Brest, (where four sail extraordinary of the line, and as many frigates, are now positively equipping) is, that they are designed to relieve some ships on foreign stations, which must come home for repair. This answer is, however, so little satisfactory to the British Cabinet, that two sloops of war are ordered off that port, to watch their motions; and if they should sail together, to follow them to the place of their destination. A fleet which the Dutch have equipped at the Texel lies under the same suspicion, and a cutter is stationed to give notice of their sailing.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, Nov. 8.

"The following very extraordinary news has been circulated within these few days, viz. The Spanish Minister at the Porte hath requested the latter to bring about a peace between his Catholic Majesty and the Algerines; and that the Ottoman Minister have given him assurances, that they will comply with the desires of his Court in that respect. The measure of Spain (supposing the report to be true) appeared to be the result of a system

which hath prevailed at the Court ſince the retreat of his Catholic Majeſty; a ſyſtem of which the treaty with the Regency of Tripoli has been one effect. It would not be aſtoniſhing indeed, if the Spaniſh Government were tired with expences, in a great meaſure unfruitful, to ſubjugate the Barbarians, whoſe incurſions extremely incommode the mercantile navigation and commerce of the kingdom."

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.

Extract of a letter from Cape Gratios a Dios, 28th January, 1785.

"A council has been held with the natives, who declare they had rather die to a man, than come under the Spaniſh government."

Extract of a letter dated Black-River, Muſquito Shore, 19th February, 1785.

"Great-Britain ſeems inclinable to protect the Muſquito Shore, hence American veſſels will find it very hazardous to come this way. The moment I am writing this the cannon from the ſhips off the bar announce the arrival of two men of war, and a large tranſport ſhip, with 400 ſoldiers, and a ſuitable train of artillery, from Jamaica, for the defence of this ſettlement."

Extract of a letter from Newport, Rhode-Iſland, dated March 8.

"No news here, only our General Aſſembly have paſſed the five per cent. act laſt week, reſerving to themſelves the appointment of the officers to collect it, and ordering the money to be paid into our general treaſury."

A letter from a gentleman in New-York, dated March 17, ſays, "The rumour which has been lately propagated, both here and in your city, reſpecting the captivity and cruel treatment of Colonel Palfrey, is, I have every reaſon to ſuppoſe, totally groundleſs.

"There is a gentleman in the Emperor of Morocco's dominions, who is a very great friend to the United States, and keeps up a regular correſpondence in this city: A letter has been recently received from him, which gives a correct and circumſtantial account of the late captures by the Barbarians, and does not mention a ſingle word reſpecting the Shillelah, the veſſel in which the unfortunate Palfrey ſailed.

"There is, therefore, my friend, every reaſon to conclude, that, inſtead of pining in dreadful ſlavery, that brave man has paid to mortality the tribute, which will ſooner or later be exacted from all the children of Adam, and that he has met with his fate in a watery tomb."

APRIL 1.

Extract of a letter from Plank-Bridge, North-Carolina, January 2, 1785.

'I condole with you on the loſs of our friend T. Sawyer, which, probably, you have an account of before this. On the 25th of Dec. in lat. 36, 50, and long. 70, when there ſtarted a butt about ten o'clock in the morning, and by one ſhe ſunk to the ſurface of the water; to compleat their miſery, there came by a ſhip (the Iriſh Volunteer, Capt. Ferguſon, from Portſmouth, Virginia, bound to Ireland) which at firſt offered them relief, and bid them fall under her quarter, which they did, but unfortunately the wreck ſtruck the ſhip rather hard, which offended the Captain, and cauſed him to ſtamp and ſwear, and ordered them to fill away the topſails, and let them all go to hell together, and bore away and left them. The ſeas broke over them ſo rapidly that the men dropped off one after another until they all periſhed, except Malachi Norris, who was very humanely taken off by a ſchooner bound to Norfolk, Virginia, who was alone left to bring the unhappy news—he ſays our friend was the laſt who dropped off, and could he have ſurvived one quarter of an hour longer, he would have been ſaved as well as himſelf.'

A correſpondent ſays, that the Muſcle Shoals are in the Weſtern part of South, and not, as has been reported, in the Weſtern part of North-Carolina. They are on the Cherokee River, which communicates with the Miſſiſſippi through the Ohio. The Cherokee River is ſaid to be navigable by ſmall craft to its forks, which are on the borders of the Weſtern part of North-Carolina. It is navigable by veſſels of greater ſize to the Muſcle Shoals.—[See M'Murray's new Map of the United States.]

RICHMOND, April 2.

On Thurſday died, at the Glebe near this city, the Rev. MILES SELDEN, incumbent of Henrico Pariſh.

ALEXANDRIA, April 7.

The Honorable Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq; of this State, is ſaid to have been appointed by Congreſs, Miniſter to the Court of France, in the Room of Dr. Franklin, who, on Account of his advanced Age, has Leave to return to America.

The Amelia, Captain John Throckmorton, from this Port, is arrived at London.

MARRIED.] Mr. JOHN DUNDAS, Merchant, to Miſs NANCY HEPBURN.

—— Capt. JOHN ROBERTSON, to Miſs BETSY MUNRO.

On Saturday laſt departed this Life, Mrs. ANN RAMSAY, Relict of the late WILLIAM RAMSAY, Eſq; in the 55th Year of her Age.——The amiable Character of this Lady, exemplified in her Conduct as a Wife, a Mother and a Neighbour, as it procured her through Life the general Eſteem and Affection of all who knew her, will render her Loſs long regretted, not only by her nearer Relations, but by the Inhabitants of this Town and Neighbourhood of every Rank and Deſcription, to whom her Benevolence and Humanity, diſplayed in numberleſs good Offices, and her agreeable Deportment have heretofore been a ſocial Bleſſing and Comfort.—On Monday her Remains were interred with every Mark of Reſpect, contiguous to the Grave of her late deceaſed Huſband.

NAVAL-OFFICE, ALEXANDRIA.

Inward Entries. Snow Reſolution, J. Gyllenſpetz, from Liſbon; Sloop Suſanna, C. Young, Providence; Schooner Lottery, T. Mann, Baltimore.

Cleared Outwards. Ship Paragon, H. Hughes, for Madera; Brig Union, S. Gardner, Liſbon.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Monday next the 18th Inſt. will be Sold at the Vendue-Office, oppoſite the Court-Houſe,

A Variety of Wet and Dry Goods,

Among which are Three large and elegant LOOKING-GLASSES.

C. COPPER, Vendue-Maſter.

Alexandria, April 6, 1785.

On Tueſday the 26th Inſt. will be Sold at Public Vendue, for the Benefit of the INSURERS,

THE Brigantine INDUSTRY, with all her MATERIALS, as ſhe now lies at Capt. HARPER's Wharf.——An Inventory of Materials may be ſeen by applying to Captain CHARLES RUSSELL, on board ſaid Brigantine, or at my Office.

C. COPPER, Vendue-Maſter.

Alexandria, April 5, 1785.

To be Sold at Public Vendue, on Tueſday next the 12th Inſtant,

A LOT of GROUND, ſituated on the South ſide of King-ſtreet, between Royal and Pit ſtreets, oppoſite Mrs. ELIZABETH GRETTER's, 30 feet front and running back 72 feet.—The ſituation of this Lot is truly valuable being central in the town, and on the principal ſtreet leading from the Back Country.—The terms of payment are, one third in hand, one third in three months, and the remaining third in ſix months after the day of ſale, on bond with ſecurity.—A general warranty will be made the purchaſer.

CYRUS COPPER, Vendue-Maſter.

Alexandria, April 5, 1785.

Bladenſburg, April 2, 1785.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of CHRISTOPHER LOWNDES, deceaſed, either by bond, note or open account, are deſired to make payment. It is expected that thoſe who cannot conveniently diſcharge their balances, will ſettle their accounts and renew their obligations.

Perſons having claims againſt the eſtate, are deſired to preſent them legally atteſted, to

BENJAMIN LOWNDES,
FRANCIS LOWNDES, } Adminiſtrators.

Juſt arrived in the Brig Ann-Maria, and to be Sold on reaſonable Terms for Caſh, Flour, Wheat, or Indian-Corn, by

Richard Conway,

A Parcel of good BARBADOES RUM.—— He has alſo for Sale, a few Pieces of Superfine Broadcloth, and good Sugar in Barrels.

Alexandria, March 30, 1785.

The Beautiful ARABIAN,

Will cover mares until the 1ſt of Auguſt at Strawberry-Hill, three miles from Alexandria, at Four Guineas each, or Two Guineas the ſingle leap.—Good paſturage at Three Shillings per week, but I will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or accidents.

GEORGE GILPIN.

April 5, 1785.

William Hunter, jun.

Has for Sale, by the Piece or Package, for Caſh, Country Produce, or good Bills of Exchange.

PLAIN, ſtriped, corded, figured and ſpotted lawns, white crapes, demi muſlins, laſtings, calamancoes and tammies, copperplate furniture, ſhags, ſatin florentines, printed handkerchiefs, chintz ſhawls, ſilk gauzes, thread ditto, ribbons, printed velverets, nuns' thread, Engliſh coloured ditto, carpets, a few crates of earthern and glaſs ware. Alſo, Madera wine in pipes, claret in boxes, and a few puncheons of old Jamaica ſpirits.

Alexandria, April 7, 1785.

Juſt arrived in the Snow Reſolution, Capt. Gyllenſpetz, from Liſbon, and to be Sold on reaſonable Terms, by

William Wilſon,

The following Articles, viz.

SALT,
Liſbon wine in quarter caſks,
Lemons in boxes,
Oranges in ditto,
Figs in frails,
Bohea tea in cheſts,
China bowls in ſets of 3 or 5 each,
India chintzes,
Superfine plain muſlins,
Striped muſlins,
Striped and check'd ditto,
Corded ditto,
Silks,
Bandano handkerchiefs,
Superfine India cotton clothes excellent for ſummer wear.

☞ He wants to purchaſe wheat and Indian-corn.

Alexandria, April 4, 1785.

Jonathan Swift and Co.

Have for Sale, at their Store on Captain Harper's Wharf, a general Aſſortment of European Goods, which they will diſpoſe of by the Package or Piece, Cheap for Caſh, Bills of Exchange, Flour, Wheat or Tobacco, viz.

BROADCLOTHS of all colours and prices, hunters, plains, caſſimers, denims, ſhags, ſtockinets, queen's cord, honey-combs, corduroys, cordelures, royal ribs, velvets, velverets, jeans, jeanets, fuſtians, calicoes, chintzes, linens, dowlas, oſnaburgs, metal and death-head buttons, ſewing ſilk, twiſt, tapes, garterings, bindings, carpetings, patent beaver, caſtor and felt hats, ladies' riding hats, gilt and plain looking-glaſſes, gold, ſilver, tortoiſhell and pinchbeck watches, ladies' calamanco and laſting ſhoes, miſſes' Morocco ditto, mens' and womens' leather ditto, queen's-ware, cut glaſs, fowling-pieces, hardware, grindſtones, nails, duck, cordage, &c. &c.

They have lately received, per Ship Triton, from Boſton, New-England rum, molaſſes, port wine, hyſon and ſouchong tea, coffee, chocolate, allſpice, ſoap, candles, butter, cheeſe, beef, mackerel, iron caſtings, &c.——They diſcount 2½ per cent. for ready-money, and give the market price as uſual, in caſh or goods, for good tobacco.

Alexandria, April 5, 1785.

FOR AMSTERDAM,

To ſail poſitively by the 1ſt of May, having Four-Fifths of her Cargo engaged,

THE Ship HOPE, T. BARNARD, Maſter, being American property and one of the firſt ſhips out of the continent for ſafety and ſailing.—For freight or paſſage apply to

JOSIAH WATSON.

Alexandria, March 29, 1785.

THE Subſcriber will Rent the Houſe and Store he now lives in, for one year or term of years, alſo a large Store fit for a wholeſale ſtore, oppoſite the Printing-Office, and two or three Rooms of a houſe adjoining the ſame, if wanted. Poſſeſſion will be given by the 20th inſtant. He will ſell THREE LOTS, in fee-ſimple.——If they are not ſold by the 1ſt of May next, he will Let them on Ground-Rent.—For terms apply to

April 4, 1785. ROBERT LYLE.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has opened a Tavern, in the houſe lately occupied by Miſs Suſanna Franklin, in the town of Dumfries, where he is accommodated with every thing requiſite for the regularly keeping a genteel houſe. Thoſe gentlemen who will pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom may be aſſured that every exertion in his power ſhall be uſed, in order to render them the moſt agreeable ſatisfaction, and ſuch favors be gratefully acknowledged, by their moſt humble ſervant, WILLIAM TEBBS.

April 2, 1785.

THE Subſcriber has for ſale, clear of Ground-Rent, ſeveral LOTS of GROUND, ſituated on Wilkes and St. Aſaph's Streets;—alſo about 100,000 Bricks, very convenient for building on one or two of ſaid Lots.—He will let, for one or more Years, a commodious well-fitted Store, with a good Cellar under it.—He wiſhes to inform his former Cuſtomers and Maſters of Veſſels, that he has lately built a BAKE-HOUSE near his Dwelling-Houſe, on King-Street, the ſecond Door from Capt. Jeſſe Taylor's, where he again carries on the Biſcuit-Baking Buſineſs, and has now ſome good Bread on Hand.

April 4, 1785. ADAM LYNN.

POETRY.

An EPITAPH *on a* COUNTRY COBBLER.

"BENEATH this green hillock lies honeſt DICK HALL,
Who for kitchen and parlour made uſe of his ſtall;
His whole life was employ'd to keep, in foul weather,
All harm from your feet by the ſtrength of his leather.
His wax was ſo ſmooth, his ends were ſo ſtrong,
His workmanſhip good, and ſo pleaſing his ſong,
That the neighbours would oft at his ſtall liſten hours,
To hear '*Derry-down*,' '*Hearts of Oak*,' '*Social Powers*;'
And tho' it ſeems ſtrange, for truth 'tis well known,
He'd repair others' *Soles*, but neglected his own:
Yet wiſhing the future might better the paſt,
He liv'd ſixty years—when DEATH ſtole his *Laſt*."

THE Subſcriber meaning to Practice the Law in the Superior Courts of this Commonwealth, will attend at Richmond during the enſuing General Court, and in the intervals of the Courts will receive and tranſact buſineſs at the Town of Fredericksburg.

JOHN F. MERCER.

Fredericksburg, March 15, 1785.

FOR LONDON,

The Brig FITZHUGH,

Captain JENKINS, lying at Boyd's-Hole, takes in Tobacco conſigned to Forreſt and Stoddert, London, at Seven Pounds, ſterling, per ton.—— It is expected ſhe will be loaded by the laſt of March.

BENJAMIN STODDERT.

George-Town, March 8, 1785.

January 28, 1785.

ECLIPSE,

Imported laſt Summer,

STANDS this ſeaſon at Collington Meadows, in Prince-George's County Maryland, and will begin to cover on the 20th day of March next, at Six Guineas a mare, and One Dollar to the groom; his colour is a fine cheſnut with a ſmall blaze, and one white hind foot, full fifteen hands and a half high, great bone, and very handſome. Good paſturage for mares at 2/6 per week, but will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or other accidents. The money to be ſent with the mares.

RICHARD B. HALL.

London, February 26, 1784.

Eſteemed friend,

WE have procured you a horſe of the firſt running blood, as you deſired, and got by the celebrated Eclipſe. Encloſed is his pedegree, atteſted by Mr. Tatterſall, whoſe veracity may be depended on, and who is allowed to have the moſt extenſive knowledge of the turf of any man in this country.

OXLEY and HANCOCK.

Richard B. Hall.

THIS is to certify, that the cheſnut horſe I ſold Mr. Oxley was bred by the late Sir John Shelley, Bart. and was got by Eclipſe, out of Phœbe, full ſiſter to Apollo. Phœbe was got by Regulus, her dam by Cottingham, grand-dam by Snake, great grand-dam by the Bald Galloway, great great grand-dam by Lord Carliſle's Turk. Cottingham was got by Mr. Hartley's blind horſe, This horſe was five years old laſt graſs. Witneſs my hand this 16th of February, 1784.

RICHARD TATTERSALL.

N. B. The horſe won ſeveral plates and matches, &c. &c. R. T.

John Maſon and Company,

WITH the greateſt reſpect beg leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria, and the public in general, that they intend carrying on the Goldſmith, Jewelry, Watch and Clock Making buſineſſes in all their different branches, at their ſhop in Royal-ſtreet, near Doctor Dick's, where all orders from any part of the country will be obeyed with the greateſt care and expedition. They alſo flatter themſelves that the early experience they have received in ſome of the moſt elegant manufactories in Europe, together with their particular attention to pleaſe, will enable them to give general ſatisfaction to all thoſe who favor them with their commands, which will be executed in the neateſt manner, on reaſonable terms. —They will give the utmoſt value for old gold, ſilver, lace, and watches, in exchange.

☞ All kinds of Engraving done on the ſhorteſt notice.

Alexandria, March 20, 1785.

To be Let,
On Ground-Rent for ever,

TWO LOTS, ſituated on Water-ſtreet, 25 feet in front by 123 feet 5 inches in depth.—— The terms will be made known by applying to the Subſcriber. JAMES ADAM.

Alexandria, March 20, 1785.

THE Subſcribers will, on notice, execute deeds to ſuch perſons as are entitled to CARROLLSBURGH LOTS, where deeds have not been already executed and recorded.—If any of the Lots are for ſale, an anſwer will be given on the terms being made known to

H. ROZER,
D. CARROLL,
N. YOUNG.

March 4, 1785.

To be Rented, until the 20th Day of March, 1786.

THE STOREHOUSE and other Improvements at the Falls of Potomack, in Virginia, belonging to RICHARD THOMPSON and THOMAS MAGRUDER.—For Terms apply to either of them at the Houſe of the Subſcriber in George-Town, Maryland. RICHARD THOMPSON.

March 23, 1785.

ALL perſons having claims againſt me on my own account, are deſired to bring them in and receive payment.—I will attend at Alexandria at the Courts in April and May next to pay off ſuch claims; and at Dumfries, at the Courts to be held in the month of May.

☞ The creditors of GLASSFORD and HENDERSON will oblige me much by proſecuting their claims in the Court of Chancery agreeable to law, where every facility will be given by me for the moſt ſpeedy recoveries; and for that purpoſe ſuch creditors who live in the Counties of Loudon and Fairfax, will, I hope, meet me at Alexandria on the third Tueſday in April; and thoſe who live elſewhere at Dumfries, on the firſt Tueſday in May next. This trouble would not be propoſed could a ſum ſufficient for the diſcharge of the debts of that concern, (which are inconſiderable) be collected by

ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

Moore-Hill, March 14, 1785.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on the night of the 12th inſtant, a likely black raw-boned country-born Fellow, named WILL, who is very artful and roguiſh, and is ſuppoſed to have been guilty of felony which is the ſuppoſed cauſe of his elopement; he is about forty years of age, of the middle ſize, ſtands wide between the knees, and when ſtanding ſtoops in his knees, has long ſlim feet, large ancles, long heels, and has a hump on his breaſt; he is a very handy fellow in plantation buſineſs, drives carriages well, a good ploughman, can ſtock ploughs, underſtands ſtacking and mowing, and can do the common carpenter jobs neceſſary on a plantation; having a variety of clothes his dreſs cannot be deſcribed.—Eight Dollars will be given if taken up twenty-five miles from home or under, and reaſonable travelling charges paid if brought home, and ſo in proportion to the amount of the above reward.—Said Negro is ſuppoſed to be in company with white men on their way to the ſouthern States.

Feb. 14, 1785. LEWIS ELLZEY.

JOHN HUFF,

Poſt-Rider from Wincheſter to Alexandria.

RETURNS his thanks to the gentlemen who have encouraged him in his undertaking, and hopes his conduct and punctuality have been ſuch as merit future encouragement.——He makes no doubt they are ſenſible of the mutual advantages, which both towns, as well as the intervening places, have received, by a regular conveyance, and wiſhes to inform them that he purpoſes, with their patronage, to engage for another year.—Subſcriptions are taken in at Mr. M'Guire's tavern, Wincheſter; at Mr. Roper's tavern, Leeſburg; and at the Printing-Office, Alexandria.

MAGNOLIO,

STANDS at Mount Vernon, and covers mares for Five Pounds the ſeaſon.——Good paſturage may be had for mares at Three Shillings per week, and all poſſible care taken of them, but will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or other accidents that may happen to them. Magnolio is five years old the firſt day of June next, a cheſnut colour, near ſixteen hands high, finely formed, and thought by all who have ſeen him to be perfect.—He was got by the Ranger Arabian, his dam by Othello ſon of Crab, her dam by Morton's Traveller, and her dam was Selima by the Godolphin Arabian.

LUND WASHINGTON.

March 21, 1785.

Juſt received, and to be Sold on the moſt reaſonable Terms, at the Printing-Office,

A Variety of elegant PAPER-HANGINGS,

George-Town, March 18, 1785.

Will be SOLD to the higheſt Bidder on the 20th Day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair Day,

A NUMBER of valuable LOTS in the Addition to this Town, agreeably ſituated, convenient to the river, and well worth the attention of new adventurers.—The terms of ſale will be made known on the day of ſale.

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Benjamin Ogle, Eſq; of Berkely County, deceaſed, are once more deſired to come and pay off the balances, that the ſubſcriber may be enabled to pay the debts due from that eſtate. Thoſe who do not comply with this requeſt in one month from this date, may expect that ſuits will be immediately commenced againſt them, by

WILLIAM HARDAGE, Executor.

Shenandoah, March 24, 1785.

ALL that ſtand in arrears with the Subſcriber are deſired to ſettle the ſame in one month from this date; and all that have any claims againſt Benjamin Ogle, Eſq; or the Subſcriber, are deſired to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted and paid.

WILLIAM HARDAGE.

March 31, 1785.

George-Town, March 18, 1785.

Will be SOLD to the higheſt Bidder on the 20th Day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair Day,

SEVERAL valuable LOTS in this Town, on one of which is a convenient Houſe, calculated for a Store and the reception of a ſmall family.—— The terms of ſale will be made known on the day of ſale. BERNARD O'NEILL,

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, and has been ever ſince March, 1781, a Negro Man, named JACOB, about four or five and twenty years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, very ſtrait and well made, ſomewhat of an Indian colour, round-faced, with fine even white teeth; he is very chatty, affects to talk politely, and ſeems very ready, obliging and complaiſant.—Shortly after he went away he inliſted with Capt. Bradford, in Col. Voce's regiment of the Pennſylvania line, while laying at the Head of Elk, on their way to Virginia, and when in Virginia he played ſome prank for which he was confined, and afterwards made his eſcape.—He is a ſtrong active fellow, very expert at mowing, cradling, reaping, and all plantation buſineſs.—Whoever ſecures ſaid fellow ſo that the Subſcriber may get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all charges paid, by MARY DULANY.

Annapolis, Maryland, March 24, 1785.

FOR SALE,

The following TRACTS of LAND lying in Waſhington County, and on Potomack River, viz.

THE Reſurvey on Sugar-Bottom, containing 360½ acres; the Reſurvey on Dogwood-Plains, 263½ acres; the Reſurvey on Walnut-Level, 255 acres; and the Reſurvey on Horſe-Lick, 302¼. Theſe Lands lay on the main road from Frederick-Town to Fort-Cumberland, about 70 miles from the former, and 14 miles only from Bath.——They are of the firſt quality, and will be ſold uncommonly cheap for ready-money. The price may be known by application to Doctor THOMAS of Frederick-Town, Mr. WILLIAM BAILEY of George-Town, or the Subſcriber. THOMAS H. HANSON.

Alexandria, March 28, 1785.

WHEREAS it hath been induſtriouſly propagated that I have quit keeping a public houſe, I beg leave to inform the public, that I have no ſuch intention, but on the contrary have lately furniſhed my houſe with the beſt liquors, &c. for the accommodation of gentlemen, and will kindly thank any who may pleaſe to favor me with their cuſtom.

THOMAS ROPER.

Leeſburg, March 26, 1785.

TO BE RENTED,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

THE Houſe and Store adjoining the gaol, where the Subſcriber now lives.——For the conveniency of a young man, the Store, Counting-room and Cellar will be rented ſeparately.—Apply to

ROBERT BRYCE.

Alexandria, March 31, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

A Warrant for Four Thouſand acres of LAND, on the Weſtern Waters of this State, the property of a late Continental Officer.—For Terms inquire of the Printers.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS and COMPANY, at their Printing-Office on *Fairfax-ſtreet*——by whom *Advertiſements, &c.* are thankfully received for this Paper,——and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.